

Hawaiian Gazette

VOL XXXI NO. 86.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 106.

GOLD DEMOCRATS ARE NOW HOPEFUL.

Palmer and Buckner Grow in Popularity With Gold Men.

Issues. The letter is in response to a request for a public expression of his views on the same. Mr. McAdoo regrets that he is unable to support the Chicago Convention nominees and platform, because he is thoroughly convinced, he says, the doctrines therein are unsound and dangerous and would work incalculable injury to the whole people of the Republic. He does not say which ticket he will support.

DEMOCRATIC DEFLECTION.

Charges by an Indiana Democratic Leader.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—Sterling R. Holt, who recently resigned as chairman of the State Democratic Committee, has published an open letter denouncing free silver and repudiating the Chicago ticket. He says Bryan is not a Democrat; that he voted for General Weaver for President and bolted the Democratic State ticket in Nebraska more than once. Holt also denounces the Democratic-Populist fusion in Indiana and says it absolves Democrats from supporting the ticket on the grounds of irregularity.

Will Get the Returns.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Arrangements have been made at Republican headquarters for receiving returns from all over the country election night. There will be a large corps of clerks and telegraph operators at work receiving and tabulating the returns. A long distance telephone will connect the Chicago headquarters with those in this city, and also with the residence of Major McKinley in Canton. The returns will be given Major McKinley by telephone from New York and Chicago.

Marcus Daly's Confidence.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 17.—It was reported today that Marcus Daly, part owner and manager of the Anaconda copper mines and a well known horseman, had sent \$150,000 to New York to bet on the election of Bryan. He is confident of Bryan's election, basing his judgment on a close study of the situation.

German-American Congratulated.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 17.—A cordial greeting to the German-Americans. Free coinage at 16 to 1, without waiting for other nations will furnish a sounder currency than is possible under a gold standard, and will, in the language of Bismarck, exert a most salutary influence in restoring bimetallism throughout the world.

W. J. BRYAN.

Wilson on the Stump.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 17.—Postmaster General William L. Wilson, speaking in this, his native town, delivered a two hours' speech this afternoon in support of the Palmer and Buckner ticket. Mr. Wilson vigorously assailed free silver theories.

Withdrawal of a Populist.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Judge O. D. Jones, the Populist candidate for Governor of Missouri, today gave out a letter announcing his withdrawal from the race.

Removed by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—Henry D. Clayton, United States Attorney for the Middle District of Alabama, was today summarily removed from office by the President. Mr. Clayton was a delegate to the Chicago convention, is now a candidate for Congress from the Second District of Alabama and is a son-in-law of Senator Pugh of that State. Assistant District Attorney C. F. Moore has been placed in charge of the office.

More Beet Sugar.

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 17.—A deed has been filed in the Recorder's office from the California Beet Sugar Estate, Limited, of Chino, to W. Bayard Cutting of New York, for 2,000 acres of land, the consideration being \$120,000. Another deed to the same party transfers 2,460 acres of the Chino valley land from the Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company, the consideration not being given. The land will be planted to beets the coming season.

The Castle Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The World's London cable says:

The preposterously excessive bail of \$200,000 fixed by Magistrate Newton in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Castle, having been tendered several times over, both of the accused went somewhere in the country, taking their little son with them. The trunks remain in the hands of the police under the harsh circumstances.

Death of Henry E. Abbey.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Henry E. Abbey, the well known theatrical manager, died very suddenly early this morning at the Osborne apartment house in this city. Death was due to hemorrhage of the stomach. With the dying man in his last moments were his daughter and Mrs. Kingsley, the mother of Mr. Abbey's first wife. The present Mrs. Abbey, who recently sued for a divorce, is said to be in Europe.

A Temporary Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Justice White of the United States Supreme Court has appointed George S. Moore as Assistant United States District Attorney for the Middle district of Alabama, in place of Mr. Clayton removed by Attorney General Harmon last week. The appointment lasts until the President fills the place in a regular appointment.

Opposed to Bryan.

Views of Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—W. A. McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has written a letter to W. J. Curtis, member of the Democratic National Committee of New Jersey, on the election

GLADSTONE WRITES FOR ARMENIAN CAUSE.

Enthusiastic Meeting at St. James Hall, London.

THE OUTLOOK IN VENEZUELA.

Belief That Satisfactory Settlement Will Soon be Reached.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The following official statement regarding Venezuela was issued this evening: "There is, happily, a better feeling manifested on both sides of the water between the respective people and it frequently happens that manifestations of this kind help governments to an amicable conclusion. Regarding the allegation that Sir Julian Pauncefote has returned to America, charged with a mission having for its object the settlement of the dispute, the patent fact is that he all along has had such mission. He has returned to Washington with certain instructions, and negotiations will be reopened immediately on his arrival. But it is early to say whether or not the proposals of the British Government are likely to be accepted."

THE HAGUE (Holland), Oct. 19.—Professors Burr and De Haat, experts of the United States Venezuelan Commission, who have been in Europe for some time studying the archives at London, Madrid and The Hague for the purpose of assisting the Commission in investigating the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, have completed their work and will sail for home.

SPANISH WRATH.

Weyler and Blanco to be Recalled—Attempt to Wreck Train.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The Impartial says that Spain should demand from the United States an explanation of the dispatch from Washington published by the New York Herald, to the effect that unless Spain ends the war in Cuba before January 1 President Cleveland will recognize the independence of the insurgents.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says the King, Queen Regent and other members of the court returned to the capital today from San Sebastian, where they had been spending the summer.

The dispatch adds that an attempt was made to wreck the royal train by some one, presumably a Cuban. A dynamite bomb had been placed on the rails, but fortunately it was discovered before the train reached the place.

Coming Crisis in Madrid.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The World's Havana cable says:

Weyler and Blanco will be recalled. Premier Canovas will fall and grave events will occur in Spain. Madrid dispatches say it is believed there, unless the rebels in Cuba and the Philippine Islands are conquered within a month. The Madrid press openly attacks Sanovas and Weyler because of their inability to check the Cuban revolution. The Madrid Herald says:

"While Havana and New York inform us that the Cuban rebels are penniless, with hardly any money to carry on their revolt, Premier Canovas tries to make us believe that they have money to burn, and sow it broadcast in Spain and her colonies.

"Since the Cuban revolution began Gómez has done as he pleased. He has crossed and recrossed the island unmolested, in spite of our troops. The two trochas are useless. We have 30,000 men along these lines doing nothing, while Bayamo, Jiguani, Guaimaro, Gascorro and other cities and towns are in a state of constant siege by the rebels. The new reinforcement of 40,000 will hardly suffice to keep the rebels at bay, and more will be required—who knows how many more?"

The Madrid Comercio says that Premier Canovas is responsible for the existing state of affairs, which would be bettered should he retire. The Nuevo Mundo violently attacks Weyler, saying that under his command the Cuban revolt has assumed greater proportions than when Campos was in Cuba, and if in a month's time after the arrival of reinforcements he does not deal a finishing blow to the rebellion, he will be treated worse than Campos was.

Consul-General Lee Going Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee has been granted leave of absence from his post in Havana and will return to his home in November. As the result of the return all sorts of Cuban rumors have been prevalent, but it is asserted to-night by an official of the State Department that such references are not justified. It is said that General Lee returns to the United States solely on account of his health, and that he will go back to his post as soon as he recuperates from the effects of his residence in the island. It is denied that there is any political significance in his being granted leave of absence at this time.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

Cleveland Receives a Token of Esteem From Italy's King.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Baron Faiva, the Italian Ambassador, today visited the White House by appointment

for the purpose of presenting to the President by direction of the King of Italy, a testimonial of esteem in the shape of a set of volumes of the greatest historical value, touching the early history of America. The work is in

fourteen volumes, being a collection of papers relative to the discovery of America and the enterprise of Christopher Columbus and the Italian explorers who preceded the great navigator. It was compiled by a special commission appointed by the King of Italy, and printed by the Italian Government.

THE TRANSVAAL RAIDERS.

Report That Jameson and His Officers Will be Released.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The St. James Gazette says that the immediate release of Dr. L. S. Jameson and Major Sir John Willoughby, the Transvaal raiders, who, with Major R. Grey, Colonel H. F. White, Major R. White and Henry F. Coventry, were convicted of violating the foreign enlistment act and sentenced to fifteen and seven months' imprisonment respectively, is probable. Their release will be granted, it is said, upon a medical report declaring that the state of their health is such that further imprisonment would be dangerous to them.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Dominion Cabinet Settles the Matter.

After an All-Day Conference.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 18.—The Cabinet, after being in conference with the members of the Manitoba ministry all of Saturday, on the school question, finally settled the matter as follows: Manitoba is to retain her National schools; they will not be disturbed. Some concessions have been made to provide for religious instruction after school hours, and where the Catholic children predominate, Roman Catholic teachers will be employed. All teachers must have certificates of qualification, and the schools will be under Government inspection.

WANTS A SLICE OF CHINA.

Alleged Desire of the German Government.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Berlin dispatch to the Times says:

The usually well informed Schlesische Zeitung reports that the German Government meditates sending a mission to endeavor to secure a tract of territory on the east coast of China to enable Germany to share in the industrial and commercial development of China.

HEAVY DROP IN SUGAR.

Result of the Big Crop of Beets in Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A London dispatch received this morning says the publication of Licht's estimate that the beet sugar crop will be 4,960,000 tons has demoralized the foreign sugar market. October beet sugar went down 4 1/2 to 8s 8 1/2d, and November beet sugar declined 2 1/2 to 8s 10 1/2d. German granulated is 4 points lower, at 10s 7 1/2d.

Attacked by Bulgarians.

SALONICA, Oct. 17.—The Greek Archbishop Monastic, while attempting to visit some Bulgarian villages in the Prilop district, was attacked by a large number of Bulgarians. Turkish troops dispersed the mob, and during the disturbance many of the rioters were wounded.

Work on the Panama Canal.

COLON, Colombia, Oct. 19.—General Belin, Panama canal director, returned from Paris on the French steamer German. He brought from the West Indies 150 laborers to work on the canal. The Panama Railroad steamer Finance—due here Saturday—has not yet arrived.

A Spanish Victory.

MANILA (Philippine Islands), Oct. 19.—General Juramilo has captured Nasugbu. The insurgents left 114 of their dead on the field. Two Spanish soldiers were killed and 23 wounded.

The Revolt in the Philippines.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—Re-enforcements of 3,000 men, led by four Generals, will start for the Philippine Islands on November 12th, to take part in the campaign against the insurgents there.

The Kaiser Visits the Czar.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 19.—Emperor William of Germany arrived here this afternoon on a visit to the Czar. He only remained two hours at the palace, after which he returned to Wiesbaden. His majesty's visit to the Czar is declared to be one of pure courtesy.

Outrage in India.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A special from Bombay announces that a bucket of tar was poured over the statue of Queen Victoria there during the night, and a pair of old sandals tied around the neck.

Turkish Minister Arrives.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Mustapha Tapsin Bey, the new Turkish Minister, arrived here today and was met by Mavroyen Bey, the retiring Minister, and the officials of the Legation.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened.

Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

SPAIN MAY GIVE UP CUBA AFTER MARCH.

Everything Depends on Election
of McKinley.

AUTHOR HARVEY IN DISGRACE

Insults Old Soldiers in Iowa—Bryan's Champion Falls Down Candidate Watson Still Active—Will Not Withdraw—Japan Repairing Damage From Late Floods, Etc.

CADIZ (Spain), Oct. 14.—"If Spain has not put down the insurrection in Cuba by the first of next March it is the intention of the Government to give up the struggle and let the island go." The significance of this statement, coming directly from an official of rank in the Spanish army within this week, certainly will be regarded as of no little importance. It implies the admission of the election of McKinley, as the informant goes on to say that only action adverse to Spain is expected from the new Administration. This view of the situation outlines clearly the policy of the Spanish Government, and tends to show that it is massing troops in Cuba with the determination of making one desperate effort to crush completely the Cuban forces.

My information also implies the admission on the part of the Spanish Government that if it is unable to defeat the rebels during the coming dry season with the great force at its command in Cuba at present, with the Administration in the United States friendly to Spain, it cannot hope to continue the contest successfully after McKinley's inauguration on March 4, 1897.

I cannot give the name of the Spanish officer or that of my informant, I am pledged on behalf of the Herald not to do so, but can vouch absolutely for the fact that the statement referred to comes from the source claimed.

Still further, I am creditably informed that the above determination is an open secret among those who are close to the Government, and that a policy is being adopted of exaggerating the magnitude of the trouble in the Philippines, with a view to preparing the people for the ultimate design of letting Cuba go.

By way of further corroboration of this estimate of the situation it may be remarked that while Spain is sending more than 200,000 troops to Cuba, who in the main are very young and undisciplined, she is carefully keeping 80,000 well disciplined, efficient soldiers who may be available in case of an outbreak at home. She is also keeping in Spanish waters twelve war ships which are ready for sea, which could be of great service in Cuban waters in aiding the United States in police work which she now calmly asks that country to do for her.

If my informant here is not mistaken, Spain is not alone watching the outcome of the election on November 3d. The Cuban leaders, too, are waiting the turn of events. If McKinley is elected, as they believe, they will play a waiting game and avoid serious conflicts as far as possible until McKinley takes his seat in the Presidential chair on March 4th next. Their ability to break through the trocha is denied by well-informed Spanish officers, but that may be proved later.

HARVEY CALLED DOWN.

Silver Author Gets Himself Into Trouble.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—A special to the Journal from Clinton, Ia., says: W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin," narrowly escaped being assaulted at a meeting here when he spoke on free silver, but turned to attack Generals Sickles, Alger, Howard, and the others in the celebrated party of veterans who are now traveling through Iowa and Illinois.

He referred to the generals as "old wrecks of the Rebellion, who have lost their honor and patriotism, and are tools of political shysters." His words were greeted by a storm of hisses and cries of "Shame, shame" which rendered it impossible for him to make himself heard. He tried to continue, but gave it up as the storm continued.

A large number of Grand Army men were in the hall and took Harvey's words almost as a personal affront. There were loud yells of "Throw him out," "Drag him off the platform" and "Put him in the street." Grizzled veterans leaped from their seats on all sides and started into the aisles, shaking their fists and yelling threats. The cooler heads interfered, however, and restrained the old soldiers. The majority of them instead of returning to their seats left the hall in a body. They were joined in their exodus by many of the audience.

WATSON WON'T WITHDRAW.

Said to Have Written Letter Accepting Nomination.

NEW YORK Oct. 5.—The World's Atlanta Ga. special says: Tom Watson tonight dictated letter accepting the Populist nomination for Vice-President. It is addressed to Chairman Butler, and is a vigorous, decisive document. Mr. Watson will revise the letter and make it public probably on Wednesday. In his letter of acceptance the Populist leader calls attention to the almost forgotten fact that during the St. Louis convention a caucus of "middle of the road" Populists representing twenty-one States, was held. At this caucus the delegates agreed to nominate Morton of Illinois for President and Birkett of Mississippi for Vice-President. That ticket would

have made Bryan's defeat absolutely certain, but when Watson telegraphed a message saying that he was willing to accept second place on the ticket with Bryan, the middle of the road men, believing the Democratic managers would support an arrangement in good faith, withdrew their opposition to Bryan.

Watson's letter is principally devoted to a demonstration along the line that the Populist candidate for Vice-President deserves the support of all who favor Bryan's election.

Watson received the following letter today in the noon mail:

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28, 1896.—Mr. Watson: We see by the morning papers that you have received our warning, and we repeat that if you do not resign the nomination by the 15th of October two of us will be selected to start on your trail and will take the first opportunity to remove your carcass from the face of the earth. Our matchless statesman, Bryan, can win hands down with you out of the way. But we have read extracts from some of your vile speeches in Congress against him and would rather vote for Palmer than give such disreputable men as you a chance to become President of our glorious country. This will be your last warning.

By order of committee of local Democrats. When you get off stay in the middle of the road and keep away from our party.

JAPAN REPAIRING DAMAGES.

Typhoons and Earthquakes Cost no Little Money.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 11.—The Northern Pacific steamer Tacoma brought the following Oriental advices: The Osaka City Council has decided to defray from the city funds the cost of repairs rendered necessary by the typhoons in July and August, but the cost of repairing the ravages by the recent floods, estimated at 500,000 yen, is to be raised by issuing city bonds to that amount. Other cities will issue bonds for the same purpose.

The Emperor and Empress of Japan have made contributions amounting to 36,000 yen to relieve the sufferers by the recent floods in eight districts.

The dredging of Yokohama harbor, which has been started, will occupy four years. The area to be dredged is one square mile, and it is to be deepened from 24 to 30 feet depth at low water.

There are 3,896 houses still submerged in Tokio, in addition to the flooding of Honjo, a suburb. Communication with those parts is being carried on by boat. The neighborhood presents the appearance of an immense lake, the height of water being five feet.

Among the passengers by the steamer Tokio Maru, which arrived at Nagasaki on September 16th from Vladivostock, were the officers and crew of the Norwegian steamship Hovding, which went ashore on the Siberian coast on July 14th last. The captain remains at Vladivostock pending negotiations for the sale of the wreck.

CLEVELAND WILL NOT VOTE.

He Will be Satisfied if McKinley is Elected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—A Times dispatch from Washington says:

A distinguished official of the Government, after coming from a long talk with President Cleveland today, was full of enthusiasm over the prospects of Bryan's defeat.

"Why," he said, "the President has no doubt of the result."

"Has he felt so confident from the first?"

"Yes, from the time the Chicago platform was adopted President Cleveland has had no doubt of its defeat. He has never been swayed by the Bryan waves which are said to have swept back and forth over the country. It has been his conviction since the beginning that the people of this country would never endorse the action of the Chicago convention."

"How about Generals Palmer and Buckner?"

"Oh, well, of course, were their election possible the President would be greatly gratified. Were he to vote, it would be for them. But the election of Palmer and Buckner is not possible. The President is not going to vote, and so he will not be gratified to that extent; but, under the circumstances, he will be satisfied with McKinley's election."

"Does he think that McKinley will make clean sweep?"

"Clean enough to give him a clear path to the White House."

"Why doesn't the President intend to vote?"

"I don't know."

Hargraves invented a spinning-jenny in 1763 in England. His fellow-workmen seized it, broke it to pieces and drove him from his native town.

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GREAT ACTIVITY AT KILAUEA VOLCANO.

Lake Rises Seventy-five Feet
in One Night.

OLD FAITHFUL AGAIN IN SIGHT.

Tourists and Hilo People Crowding the Hotel
Mr. Lee Happy at the Outlook—Fountains
Playing Through Cone—Some Estimated
at One Hundred Feet in Height, Etc.

The volcano is very active again and promises from present indications to remain so for some time to come. The first indications of returning activity were noticed on the night of October 16th, when the reflection noticeable at the Volcano House told Mr. Lee that something was going to happen.

On the following night Pele began to show herself in godly earnest and the crater began to boil with great vigor. On Sunday night, the 18th, there was a still greater increase in activity while on Monday night those dozen or fifteen people at the Volcano House were treated to a display of the splendor of which has rarely been surpassed by old Kilauea. At intervals of four or five seconds there were cannon-like reports making the region round about tremble as if in a fright while the bright illuminations which followed these held the spectators spellbound.

On Tuesday night before the departure of the W. G. Hall from Punahoa the display of volcanic fires had reached its greatest splendor.

From Monday to Tuesday night the lake rose all of seventy-five feet and

lives promise of even doing better than that before the departure of the kinai from Hilo.

In about the center of the crater was a cone about sixty-five feet high which had been forming for some two weeks past and it was through the top of this that streams of molten lava were thrown a hundred feet or more into the air at frequent intervals spreading out and falling with the result of most beautiful reflections. This cone it has pleased Mr. Lee to call "Faithful" after the last one which it will be remembered lasted over two years and which was witnessed by many tourists from the States. Mr. Lee is sure that in giving the latest cone the name of the one just previous it will inherit all the sterling qualities of its predecessor.

Perhaps one of the most beautiful sights was the appearance of the molten lava through the cracks in the crust of the lake and the constant flow of this over the sides.

The visitors in Hilo and other places round about are flocking to the volcano to view the wonderful display and Mr. Lee has all he wants to do attending to their wants. The W. G. Hall tourists were especially fortunate as the activity began soon after their arrival.

PUNAHOA PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Under the direction of Principal French the popularity of the Punahoa Preparatory School is evidently increasing. The total number enrolled at present is one hundred and nine, eleven of whom are Chinese. The grade of the school has been steadily rising and classes have been formed in Algebra, English literature and French, and the trustees have recently voted that Latin should be added to the course. Miss Bessie Foster French, of the New York Art League, has charge of the classes in free hand drawing and Miss Jessie R. Axtell, of the New England Conservatory, gives instruction in choral singing.

Paul, surnamed "the Hermit," Paulus Eremitanus, toward the close of the second century, is usually reckoned the first hermit, though St. Jerome, at the beginning of the life of that saint, says it is not known who was the first. Some go back to John the Baptist, and others to Elias.

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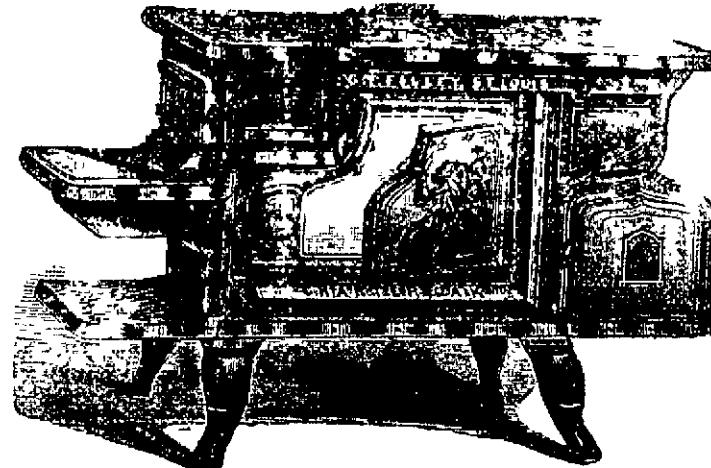
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and Free Pardon.

APPLICATIONS WERE REFUSED.

The Portuguese Must Serve Their Short
Sentences—Niemann of Company A Has
a Set Back—Application Strongly Refused
For Present—Matter Referred to Committee

The first meeting of the Council of State since the close of the Legislature met in the great hall at the Executive building yesterday at 3 p. m. The meeting was open to the public but beyond the press representatives there were but two persons present outside the councilmen; Messrs. Creighton and Jones.

On calling the role the following members answered to their names: Cecil Brown, Nott, Ena, Robinson, Naone, Phillips, Winston, Bolte, G. W. Smith and Kane. This being the first session of the council at which Messrs. Naone and Brown, elected at the last session of the last session of the Legislature, President Dole administered the oath. Secretary Smith then read the minutes of the previous meeting. The minutes were approved and the president announced that the object of the meeting was to consider several petitions one of which related to the Portuguese who were convicted and sentenced for rioting some months ago. He added that the Portuguese Commissioner had told him that several of the men arrested were not guilty of the crime, but were arrested with the others. The president had told the commissioner that under these circumstances a petition might be received. This arrived shortly afterward, but was rather vague as to persons claiming to be innocent as it included all of the men arrested. For that reason the Executive decided to lay the matter before the Council of State for action.

Secretary Smith, upon the request of the president, read the petition.

Minister Smith stated the case from the beginning when Trix Nelson, an ex-member of the Mounted Patrol, started the row. The combatants were advised to go home and they did, but afterwards they renewed hostilities. Nelson, he said, made his escape. The minister then gave a history of the case from the time it went to trial and of the attempt to secure a new trial in the Circuit Court on the strength of an affidavit from Judge Antone Perry in which the latter gave his version of the fight and commented upon the indiscriminate manner in which arrests were made at that time and without the officers being able to see whether the men arrested were guilty of a violation of the law.

Minister Smith said he had not attended the trials, but that he had in his possession about 90 pages of type written testimony of the trial in the Circuit Court. He had requested E. P. Dole to review the testimony in order to refresh his memory and then give him his impressions. The result of the review was that he was convinced that two of the men were more guilty of the crime in so far as they seemed to be leaders. At the time of the jury's deliberations a discussion arose as to whether one or all to be convicted and others discharged. Through a misunderstanding of instructions the jury returned a verdict of guilty in each case.

As to the hardship, Minister Smith said there was no greater hardship in this case than in any other; it was a hardship for any man to have to go to prison. On behalf of the petitioners it might be said the law has been vindicated by their conviction. Owing to the recommendation of the jury the sentence was made light, though it might be considered severe.

Mr. Brown quoted the law and said that he would like to know what was wanted a reprieve or a pardon. If it was for a pardon he would say no. They had been tried and convicted and if the jury had not believed them guilty they would have been allowed to go free. If the council was to take this action the council might just as well do away with juries. If the council grant a reprieve to those who were not believed to be ringleaders that is another thing. Judge Perry's affidavit is to the effect that he found 200 Portuguese nearly all of whom were armed with pickets. To pardon men who had been convicted of a crime and pardoned before serving a day was establishing a bad precedent.

Mr. Winston stated that he had talked with a jurymen who gave it as his opinion that three of the petitioners were not guilty, but they had returned that verdict because they were so instructed.

Mr. Brown—That has been denied.

Mr. Winston—Well, he told me so today.

Mr. Brown—Mr. President, in order that this matter may be decided, I move that it is the sense of the council that the petition be denied.

Mr. Smith—I would say further that after the trial in the District Court a warrant was taken out against two of the officers for perjury and both cases were nolle prossed. Later three warrants were taken out against the men for assault and these pursued the same course. This action was taken because the other case was still pending. Mr. Brown's motion to refuse was seconded by Mr. Ena. The motion was carried by a vote of 6 to 4.

President Dole then announced that there was another case that of Nieman,

charged with shooting Jack Fry, while under the influence of liquor. Secretary Smith read the petition which was largely signed, nearly two hundred persons, having agreed to the defense, among them C. Bolte.

President Dole said it was undesirable for a member of the council to sign a petition to the council. To save time the petition was handed to the members to read over.

Minister Smith stated the case saying that Fry had plead for his friends saying that the shooting was as much his fault as Nieman's. The minister thought that while the father had always been a hard working man and though his wife was in delicate health he thought that in view of the short term inflicted and so little of the term served that the matter should be handed to a committee.

Minister Cooper was not aware that the petition was to be presented. He would suggest that the petition be returned to the Prison Commissioners and let them decide; it was within their province to recommend or decline.

Mr. Phillips—If this man had not been a volunteer the petition would never have been presented. With the Portuguese it was different, the action of Trix Nelson was enough to bring them together. I find the petition signed by other members of the council than Mr. Bolte and I find, too, that some of the signers got their names down twice. I oppose the petition and I oppose the appointment of the committee. I am one of the men who do not like to hear of the sufferings of a woman and children, but the prisoners should have thought of that before putting the cartridge in the gun and shooting his friend.

Minister Smith said he would like to correct the statement that it was presented, merely because the man was a volunteer. There are other volunteers in jail for whom petitions never have been presented. He believed some recommendation should be made on account of the condition of the man's family.

Mr. Bolte explained that the reason he signed the petition was because he had known the man for many years as a reliable good man. When he signed he did so with the remark that there was no chance for the man to get out before Christmas. Secretary Smith said he signed with the same understanding.

Mr. Brown moved that action be deferred.

Minister Smith offered an amendment to the effect that for the sake of the women and children the petition be referred to a committee. Carried. Messrs. Brown, Kane and Phillips appointed to investigate and report at the next meeting.

Minister Cooper then stated the prime object of the meeting; that of a pardon to Liliuokalani.

He related the circumstances of the arrest and imprisonment and the subsequent parole. He wished to say that it was the unanimous recommendation of the Executive.

Minister Damon said it was with a great deal of pleasure that he joined in the recommendation as it was the unanimous opinion of the Executive that the pardon to the former queen of the islands be made full and absolute and she be restored to her rights of citizenship. The past was in history and the unpleasant features would soon be forgotten in the new era which is dawning upon us. Every feature of the case had been considered and it was his belief that the action of the Executive was the proper one. He repeated that it was a pleasure to him to endorse the recommendation.

Mr. Brown moved that the recommendation of the Executive be endorsed by the Council. This motion was seconded by Mr. Ena and it was carried unanimously. Adjourned.

KAUAI TEACHERS MEET.

Interesting Papers Read at Annual Convention.

KAPAA, Kauai, Oct. 17.—The regular annual convention of the Kauai Teachers' Association was held at Lihue Thursday and Friday, October 15 and 16.

The following program was discussed by the convention:

Primary number work, as taught by Miss Much in the Summer School of 1896—Miss Smith, Kikaha.

Chart work in the primary room—Miss Lucy Aukai, Waimea.

Fact and fiction as applied to the education of the young—John Bush, Kilaeua.

Geography, third year's work—Mrs. T. H. Gibson, Waimea.

School management—H. Z. Austin, Kapaa.

Selected reading—Mr. Godfrey, Lihue.

Selected reading—Mr. Neal, Koloa.

Mrs. Linderman of Wailua read a very interesting paper entitled "Nansen's Expedition to the North." J. B. Alexander followed with a graphic account of the meeting of Dr. Nansen and Mr. Jackson, on the ice in Franz Josef Land, from the London Mail.

The following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year:

President—John Bush.

First Vice President—Mrs. J. B. Alexander.

Second Vice President—Mrs. H. Kellogg.

Secretary and Treasurer—H. Z. Austin, Kapaa.

Murdock invented or discovered a means for producing illuminating gas. Sir Walter Scott joked about "sending light through street pipes" and "lighting London by smoke." Subsequently Sir Walter's house was lighted by it.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Grisham, of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

VALUABLE GIFT TO BISHOP MUSEUM.

British Government Donates Fifty Volumes of Research.

RESULT OF CHALLENGER VOYAGE.

H. B. M. Commissioner Hawes Made Presentation Yesterday—Gift Valued at \$400. Accepted by Dr. C. M. Hyde on Behalf of the Trustees of the Bishop Museum.

There was a very interesting function at the B. P. Bishop Museum yesterday morning, when H. B. M. Commissioner Hawes presented to the Trustees a full set of the 50 volumes, which give the Scientific Result of the Challenger Expedition, 1872-76. Major Hawes was accompanied by H. B. M. Consul General T. R. Walker.

Reaching the Museum at 11 a. m., the party was escorted to the Lower Hall of the Museum, where the book had been arranged for presentation.

In making formal presentation of this very valuable series, each volume bringing at the booksellers' eight dollars, Major Hawes spoke of the personal pleasure he had in acting on this occasion as the representative of Her Majesty's Government. He had been pleased to be the intermediary in representing to the Admiralty Board the eminent fitting location of the Museum to be the depository of these books, recording the results of scientific investigation in the Pacific.

Some unavoidable delays had occurred, but he was happy to meet the Trustees on this occasion, and to pass over to them the addition, to the Library. It was also appropriate to add that the gift might well be taken as an instance of the favorable sentiments entertained by her Majesty's Government towards this country and its progress in the establishment and maintenance of such institutions as the B. P. Bishop Museum.

In reply, Rev. Dr. Hyde, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees, said: "On behalf of the Trustees of the B. P. Bishop Museum I take great pleasure, Major Hawes, in acknowledging your friendly offices in securing from Her Majesty's Government this very valuable addition to our library. Your cordiality in pledging your co-operation, your promptness in presenting the matter to the notice of the proper authorities, your personal interest in bringing the business to full completion, are attested in the delivery to us on this occasion of this most weighty and attractive series of volumes, now ranged on these cases. We acknowledge with gratitude, also, the wise liberality of your Government in putting at the disposal of passing visitors and of scientific investigators, these records of the wonders that have been discovered in these Pacific seas, in which we doubt not are other treasures awaiting the advent of other students, whose labors will be aided and lightened by the researches recorded in these volumes. Our Curator, Prof. W. T. Brigham has only recently returned from his exploring expedition among the museums of Europe and from personal knowledge can testify to his and our appreciation of this generous addition to the resources and facility of the Bishop Museum.

Prof. Brigham, at whose suggestion application had been made through Minister Hatch for the volumes, alluded to the fact that the application had been warmly seconded in England by the leading men of science, and that the Museum had already won recognition in the scientific world as an institution thoroughly representative and most favorably situated for the advancement of knowledge.

He called attention to the fact that in giving to the world the results of the Challenger Expedition the British Government had with commendable liberality made it an international affair, placing the collections at the disposal of scientific men in various countries for study and report. Other British institutions had been helpful and from the British Museum there were now on the way cases of duplicates, and of photographs of various articles not in the Bishop Museum.

He called attention also to the valuable map of Queensland just received from the Queensland Government and mentioned the interesting fact that the coast line as surveyed by Capt. Cook and by Vancouver were almost identical with those made by the latest surveys.

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Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 27, 1896.

BRYAN AND THE BOYS.

Apropos of Sibyl's remarks upon the antics of the Yale students during Candidate Bryan's speech at New Haven, it is interesting to note the comments of the American press upon this episode which was undoubtedly open to serious criticism. The New York Sun puts the boys on the back, stating that when Mr. Bryan began his speech he proceeded to insult the students by insulting their fathers, consequently they would have been thankless children had they failed to resent the attack. "If he had a right to talk, had they not an equal right to respond?" So asserts the Sun and winds up by congratulating the fathers of sons whose "spirit was wholly honorable, wholly commendable." The Times-Herald of Chicago which is a dyed in the wool McKinley paper speaks of the affair as "a root of infamy and disgrace that should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every self respecting American." It is claimed the interruption was deliberately planned, and not an outburst of freshman like spirit. The Boston Transcript expresses sentiments of the same general tone though not quite as forcible. The conduct is referred to as boyish in the extreme and inclined to increase the strength of the claim that no Westerner can obtain a hearing in cultivated New England.

The New Haven Palladium stands by the boys, maintaining that Bryan was found to be "shallow, awkward and a fit subject for ridicule. Mr. Bryan had the chance of his life and did not show the tact and intelligence to profit by it." On the other hand the staid old Hartford Courant calls the young men well-dressed, ill-mannered young babbledheys who didn't have any adequate sense of the disgrace they were bringing upon the ancient university town of Connecticut and suggests that there are too many such incidents in New Haven nowadays. The Peoria (Ill.) Journal points to the fact that Bryan graduated from an institution founded by Yale graduates, and when the candidate visited the university, "the greeting accorded him is blackguard insult, hoodum ruffianism of the Five Points Variety." The Washington Post says the beardless boys ought to have been taken home and spanked. This Washington critic comes about as near the mark as any. Doubtless had the boys been spanked more in early life they would have been less inclined to make themselves obnoxious. Had Bryan treated them as children instead of attempting to talk back he would have floored them in short order. College boys have an inborn tendency to rejoice in asinine tricks about once in so often. It appears that Yale men are not above the common every-day plane.

GEORGE DU MAURIER.

The death of Du Maurier has removed one more of a distinguished galaxy of London artists. But Du Maurier was more than an artist; he was as successful with the pen as he was with the pencil, and his name is a household word in every part of the world where the English language is spoken.

From 1860, when his first work appeared, Du Maurier's work has weekly appeared in Punch, and illustrations of his were for several years published monthly in Harper's Magazine. His style was as distinct as that of John Leech or Charles Dana Gibson. Once acquainted with his work, no one could fail to recognize it, even when unsigned. It was graceful, clever and decided in type. There was never indecision in it, and the picture told the story. During his long connection with Punch he produced types which have become almost household words. He made war upon the aesthetic craze long before Gilbert and Sullivan produced "Patience." The foibles of the day were ever being attacked. The vulgarity of the rich, purse-proud millionaire, the pomposity of the empty-headed nobility, filled with pride of birth, the arrogance of bishops, the humors of the street, all were portrayed and good humorously laughed at.

It is a great pity that Du Maurier's art was interrupted by means of the old fashioned wood engraving. Had it been interpreted through the medium employed by Lafe Sketch and dozens of other modern and up to date publications it would have been more permanent. Much of the delicacy of the original work was lost, and Du Maurier used himself to complain of the wood engravers' butchery of his best work.

It was only a few years ago that Du Maurier surprised the world with his novel, "Peter Ibbetson." Those who read it in the pages of the magazine it was published in recognized the touch of a master hand, but "Peter Ibbetson" had not a great success at first.

It was only after the publication and up and when found was promptly marvelously popular of "Trilby" that the bulk of readers enquired after the previous story. One more work of his has come from the gifted pen, and then, just at the moment of success, it dropped from fingers forever.

Du Maurier's style is peculiarly pleasing, and there is virility and yet exquisite grace in every paragraph of his work. And yet, oddly enough, he delighted in mystical thoughts. The dream life of "Peter Ibbetson," the hypnotism of "Trilby" show a curious train of thought. But what would have been sported by a less delicate hand only added a charm when handled by him.

In another way Du Maurier's works are charming and peculiar. We have had authors who have illustrated their own works, notably Thackeray, who drew the illustrations to the "Newcombs," but Thackeray was only a caricaturist, and no one forms his ideals of the characters in that immortal work from Thackeray's illustrations. Whereas Du Maurier realized his ideal with his pencil, and in representing "Trilby" on the stage, the nearer the characters are to the illustrations, the greater their success.

That Du Maurier's works will become classics there is little doubt, and through them his art work will be remembered, and not sink into the semi-oblivion of such men as John Leech, H. K. Brown, and even Cruikshank, who are known to a generation passing away, but unknown to those of the present day.

SAVE THE MISSION HOME!

The gathering of the Mission Children's Society in the old mission home on Saturday evening was interesting, unique in a measure, and inspiring. To those whose memory goes back to the early days it was almost like gathering about the old hearth-stone and renewing the associations of childhood. The question that is now agitating the public mind is whether or no this old landmark is to be destroyed, and it is not alone the missionary children who have taken an interest in saving what is now a relic from the destructive hand of modern real estate purchasers.

The old mission home is to this country what Plymouth Rock is to New England, and what a thousand and one relics are to the older countries whose people have recovered from the rush of "modern development" that carries all before it, and have had time to consider the value of landmarks. Call them sentimental landmarks if so desired, but the sentiment is a worthy one and one that should be cultivated. It is not the object of this paper to decry modern development, but the home of early settlers has an historic value that should not be forgotten; indeed a home whose occupants have figured so prominently before the world ought to be held sacred by those now profiting by the privations of pioneer missionary life. And there is not a man, woman or child in Hawaii today who is not profiting by the work of those early missionary fathers and mothers.

In many respects the old mission is the Mount Vernon of Hawaii, and if properly restored, relics of former missionary days can gradually be collected so that the place will in days to come stand a monument to the early settlers, a spot interesting and instructive to tourists, to say nothing of the younger generations of this country. It is to be hoped that the last meeting of the Mission Children's Society will be the beginning of a movement that will accomplish the restoration of the "Mission Home."

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The question of temperance reform is certainly one that occupies the minds of the best thinkers in our community. The trouble in obtaining some change in the law is that the extremists ask too much, the moderates don't like to grant too much, so those supporting the present system succeed in holding the fort. That seems to be the whole matter in a nut shell, and was the cause of the committee report in the last legislature getting quickly shelved.

"Festina Lente" wrote to Horace, near a thousand years ago, and the aphorism is as true today as when he penned it in Rome: "Make haste slowly." To gain any cause you must take time. Did not Beaconsfield take time to "educate" the Tory party, and was he not successful in his educational policy?

So must our temperance reformers make haste slowly, and to gain the ultimate goal make haste slowly and educate the heterogeneous population they have to deal with.

To this end it seems that some of the experiments in temperance reform and not in prohibition should be studied.

In Tahiti, somewhere about the year eighties, this plan was hit upon. A license was permitted to all classes to buy alcoholic liquors at the properly licensed houses, but it was most strict in the matter of drunkenness. When a man was found drunk, the establishment which had supplied him with an overdose of liquor was carefully hunted down. The ascent is easy, and were a

stream of tourist travel to set in, there would be no difficulty in establishing proper accommodations at the summit. Then there are many pleasant excursions which can be taken to places along the mountains' base, and for good riders the finest scenery in the Islands is to be found among the gulches and waterfalls of the Koolau, Hana and Kaupo districts.

In consequence of a depleted treasury and a defeated army Italy is held to be on the verge of revolution with the possibility of an Italian republic. Both the Pope and the Radicals are opposed to the present regime and might by combining forces succeed in accomplishing its downfall. King Humbert, however, is considered by most authorities as man well able to take care of himself and his kingdom. Some method to bring about a return of prosperity is considered to be the only hope for averting a serious crisis within the country that loves to spend its money in pomp and show. Indeed could the desire for idle display be curbed the national treasury would be in a far better condition to stand the pressure that may be brought to bear in the near future.

A Hilo resident prominent in Legislative circles, writes the Advertiser: "D. H. Hitchcock is strongly endorsed by all of the solid men of this Island for the circuit judgeship. The Hilo Tribune is backing him for the position." From the general tenor of this correspondence, we draw the inference that the Tribune and anti-Tribune forces of Hilo have joined hands. We are pleased to note the breaking down of factional barriers, and certainly from the legal and political standpoint no better man than D. H. Hitchcock can be found for the position. The only question that could possibly be raised is whether Mr. Hitchcock's health is such as to allow him to accept the position.

The houses were supplied with only the best liquor, which was furnished by the company. The man in charge of the house was on a salary, and could make nothing out of the liquor he sold, but he was allowed to make as much profit as he could on the sale of coffee, tea and other temperance beverages, as well as upon articles of food.

The result of this was that the retail liquor stores became really temperance centers. It was to the interest of the dealer to sell temperance drinks, upon which he personally made a profit.

The system worked admirably. The town of Gothenburg, from being the most drunken became the most sober. The system in modified forms has spread into many places in the world. It will be noted that this was individual effort and not an appealing to law. No reform work is carried on satisfactorily by means of the policeman's truncheon or the prison cell.

Now, who is willing to try the experiment in Honolulu?

THE CENSUS.

The population of the Islands, according to the census of 1890, was 89,991. Practically that is saying that the population was 90,000. An estimate of the population, based upon careful observation and calculation, was made a short time ago by Messrs. Thrumb and Atkinson, and they produced the following figures:

Hawaiians	35,000
Part Hawaiians	10,000
Chinese	15,000
Japanese	24,000
Portuguese	9,000
Americans and Europeans	14,000

Total 107,000

Under the last item, "Americans and Europeans," are calculated those Island-born people of foreign parentage.

Since the census returns began to come in, it is becoming very evident that this estimate will be considerably exceeded. Enquiry at the census office yields the information that the number of people will most probably reach 110,000, a gain of 20,000 in six years, or 22.22 per cent.

It is impossible to learn for some months the proportion of nationalities, but the probability is that the increase over the estimate will be found among the Portuguese and the Japanese. Some of it may be found among the native Hawaiians. In the two Konas there has been an undoubted increase among pure Hawaiians. The school statistics showed that at the beginning of the year. It is also known that the Hawaiian population at Waianae has increased. The Census Bureau is at present at work upon the nationalities in Honolulu, and there seem to be indications of an increase of Hawaiians in the city.

The returns from Hilo, Puna and Makawao have not come in yet, and every district has had papers sent back for correction. The General Superintendent hopes to be able to give the totals of the males and females of the population shortly after the return of the next Census. For the work to be done well, the greatest care must be taken and ample time allowed.

The report that the volcano is active again and that as fine a display of natural pyrotechnics as has ever been seen is now going on, is very satisfactory. The volcano is undoubtedly our great natural attraction, but it seems a pity that no effort is made to advertise the great attraction of Haleakala. It is immense and wonderfully picturesque. The ascent is easy, and were a

lot of fellows, as well as good ball players, and bringing the young men of the Islands together in athletic contests cannot fail to have a healthy effect and inspire a new enthusiasm.

Our friends of the opposition find but one thing to complain of in the accidental shooting of Mr. O'Sullivan—the Chinaman didn't have one of the National Guard rifles.

Should E. G. Hitchcock refuse the Hawaii judgeship, the logical candidate whom all factions would unite in supporting would be D. H. Hitchcock.

JAPANESE CELEBRATION.

Event the 44th Anniversary of Birthday of Emperor.

Tuesday, Nov. 3rd, will be the 44th birthday of His Imperial Japan Majesty, the Emperor of Japan. It is understood that the occasion is to be one of unusual splendor in Tokio and in the chief cities throughout the country and in her recently acquired territory. In accord with the occasion at home, Consul-General and Mrs. Shimamura will give a reception at the Consulate, fitting the day. In the forenoon the reception will be to their countrymen, the Japanese colony in Honolulu; and, in the afternoon, from three to five o'clock, the foreign residents will be welcomed.

The occasion will evidently call forth that marvelous skill which no other people so well know how to employ in producing decorative effects. There will be day-fires, potted and cut flowers all in true Japanese style.

Correction.

The omission of the word "no" in the last line of Mr. Schaefer's letter published Friday morning might lead to a wrong impression of the position taken by the Queen's hospital trustees. The sentence corrected reads as follows:

"As this law went into force on the 30th June, 1896, hospital bills against the Government prior to that date are expected to be paid, while Government patients from and after that date are under the new law to be received and treated at the Queen's Hospital free of charge, to which no objection has been raised."

A Royal Bridal Compte.

CETINGE (Montenegro), Oct. 19.—The Crown Prince of Naples and Princess Helene of Montenegro started for Italy today accompanied by prominent members of the Montenegro royal family, who will be present at their marriage. The route to the station was lined by the army. The royal salute was fired. The Prince and Princess were enthusiastically cheered.

Presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Olney presented to the President today the Duke Abruzzi, a nephew of the King of Italy. Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, was also present. The Duke is a Lieutenant on the Italian cruiser Christoforo Colombo, now at Baltimore.

Satolli Sails for Naples.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Cardinal Satolli, until recently Papal Delegate to this country, sailed yesterday morning for Naples on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. He was accompanied by Father Bianco, his temporary secretary.

To Form a National Organization.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—About 20 delegates, representing generally beneficial associations of civil service employees at the custom houses at eleven ports of the United States, are in the city for the purpose of forming a National organization.

German Bimetallics' Plans.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The bimetallics have determined to renew their conferences and agitation when the Reichstag meets.

Good

Blood is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's

Blood

Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It is because of its great power to purify the blood that

BLOOD

Our esteemed Hilo contemporary continues to fill its columns with weighty matter on what the other papers of the country ought to do to build up industries, etc. It is very interesting reading but it doesn't do the country much good. As our Hilo friends haven't been in the business very long we would like to remind them that they can't change the policy of established papers if they continue to write till doomsday.

From

Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so many wonderful cures. It makes the blood pure, drives out the germs of disease. Thousands today enjoy good health as the natural result of taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.

Hood's Pills Do. All druggists. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY. Wholesale Agents

The Leading Commercial and School Pens in United States. Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Isds.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

A Hot Bath

In this climate does one more good than even a dip at Waikiki. People should understand this. It cleans the skin more thoroughly than a cold water bath, and allows the system to breathe through its pores; aids digestion, and cools one off by contrast. We have just received a fine line of

Enamelled Iron Bath Tubs

Full length size, with nickel fittings, standing on massive iron legs and ready for use, only needing connection with your water main and hot water tank. The price is \$40, or \$45 with handsome hard wood rim. We also wish to draw your attention to Peck's Double Bath Cock which can be used in connection with any bath tub and is intended for hot and cold water. It is a massive, nickel, ornamental bath cock and sells for \$9.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Are the Best,

IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF

Durability, Evenness of

Point, and Workmanship.

JUST TELL THEM THAT YOU SAW ME.

Put the Ball Over the Right
Field Fence.

WAILUKU DOWNS • STAR NINE.

Outplayed at Every Point—Stars Changed
Pitchers Three Times But the Maui Boys
Found the Ball-Score 21 to 5—Old Tricks
Revived—Will Play for the Championship.

There was a surprise party at the League grounds on Saturday to the extent of 700 people, the odd nine being the members of the Star club.

When the champions went to Maui to bring down more scalps and for the pleasure it might give Wilder in putting another star on the front of his shirt, the boys had a good time and with a superior knowledge of the game they won by a few runs. That was supposed to be the end of the playing. But the Maui boys wanted satisfaction and under the terms which they offered to come down the Stars wrote them to come and they would give them a chance. The team arrived on the Hall Friday afternoon and took good care of themselves. Saturday morning they went out and had practice. Kuakai going on the diamond for the first time in eight months. The Star boys were satisfied that the game was theirs and took no time for practice; now they wish they had.

When the game was called at 3:30, considerable time was wasted in securing the services of competent men to act as umpires. Chan Wilder happened on the ground and was immediately pressed into duty behind the bat and George Angus consented to pass judgment on the runs.

The Stars found in the first inning that the Maui boys were up to snuff in all the points of the game besides two or three that had been overlooked and which the visitors remembered and worked successfully. When Hart in the first inning hit to Mossman at short his arrival at first was so near to that of the ball that there was no time to lose. As usual he ran past the base and Cummings was supposed to have thrown the ball to the pitcher. But this was one of the tricks. Cummings retained the ball and called to Bailey "to play ball." The latter got his hands in position and Hart stepped from the base and Cummings touched him. It was so neatly done that half the people in the audience did not see it. Hart retired with a cemetery grin on his face; afterwards he had the hiccoughs and people thought he was laughing, but he wasn't; he was sore. It is said that when the Kamehameha nine played at Wailuku this trick was played three times in one game.

Ross, of the Wailuku team, was the first to step up to the supposed sacrificial altar. He sent the ball straight to McNicoll's hands, but it bounced to the grounds and the batter made first. Cummings took base on balls and Ross went to second. Meheula hit to third and everybody ran on Lishman's miff. Big Kauka was hit by the ball and took first and Ross came home. Akina hit to center for a three bagger and brought Cummings and Meheula home. Kauka came in on a wild throw and Akina came in on a passed ball. Bailey hit to third for a base and reached second on a wild throw. Mossman hit to short and made first on Babbitt's fumble. Bailey got to third, Kuikahi fanned out. Palea hit to Willis who muffed and let him get to base. Bailey came home, Ross new out to Carter and Cummings struck out. When the big 6 was marked upon the score board the entire police reserve was not sufficient to keep the crowd from yelling. Joe de Reggo, the Maui mascot, waved his cap and pirouetted clear across the lawn. The Stars merely grinned.

The Stars played a short inning at the start. W. Wilder, who had taken McNicoll's place, struck out. Willis flew out to Ross at left field and Hart hit to short for a base, but was put out by Cummings as stated above.

Six to nothing was too much for the champions, so Babbitt was put in the box. The result was different from the previous inning, as Meheula struck out, Kanaka hit to Lishman and was put out at first, and Akina followed suit. The Maui boys were not so cheerful, and their energies were bent on keeping the Stars from scoring.

H. Wilder hit to left for a two-bagger and Pryce flew out at right. Lishman went out at first and Harry Wilder died at the home plate by a neat double play in which the player was not given the benefit of the doubt.

The third and fourth innings resulted in naughts on both sides, and the enthusiasm grew intense.

In the fifth Kauka hit to center for first and Akina followed. Kauka went out at second. Bailey hit to right for a three-bagger and brought Akina home. Kuikahi struck foul and was caught out by Willis. Palea hit to right for two bases. Ross hit for first and Palea made third. Then Babbitt grew tired and changed places with Hart. The change of pitchers did not materially affect the batting. Cummings made a jab at the ball and sent it far enough away to bring Ross and Palea home and take him to second. Meheula hit to left and made first. Cummings came home. A wild throw gave Meheula second. Kauka struck out and the ball sounded six times. Then the Stars felt the soreness in their joints.

But in their half of the inning their spirits revived, after two men went out, to have Lishman come in for a run.

The sixth inning ended in a zero for both nines, but it was in the last half, when the Stars were at the bat, that the features of the game occurred. Hart struck a foul to third and Kul-

kahi ran for it, gauged it wrong and had to bend backward to catch the ball, and when he did he held on to it. Directly afterward H. Wilder drew out to left and Ross made a beautiful running catch.

In the seventh inning Kuikahi hit for a base, and a wild throw by Lishman took him home. Palea hit to short and went out at first. Ross followed, and Cummings made first on a hit to left. Meheula followed with one to right and made first. Cummings safe at second. Kauka hit to left for one, and Cummings came home. Akina went to first on balls and Bailey flew out to Tom Pryce.

Pryce drew out to right. Lishman hit clear to left for two bases and stole third. Woods went out at first and Lishman tallied. Babbitt hit to center for a base. Carter hit to left and made one. Babbitt came in and Carter went out at second.

The eighth inning was a great one for Wailuku. Mossman made a sacrifice hit, followed by the batting of the season, when Kuikahi tapped the ball and landed it over the fence at right field, and Kuikahi and Mossman came

out of the game.

The largest audience in a long time

was present at the League grounds yesterday to witness the match game of base ball between the Wailukus and the Stars. It was the wish if not the expectation of most people that the championship go to the visitors, but Bailey's arm played out in the sixth inning, so the Stars won by a score of 12 to 7.

The Stars played a better game than they did on Saturday, and the Wailuku boys fell back in their batting and fielding. Palea at center field, almost at the very start, found it impossible to pick up the ball at his feet. Kuikahi, the man who sent the ball over the fence on Saturday, fanned out yesterday, though he tried hard enough to hit the sphere when it came toward him. Akina, too, the dandy catcher of the Maui boys, found it hard work to get the ball to second, and consequently made it difficult for Kauka to do effective work at the base. The cause of the defeat may be put down to the fact that Bailey's arm gave out.

The fault is, of course, in the club not having a change pitcher. There is no reason why Mossman, who pitched three seasons for an Oakland team, should not practice up in the box and be ready to change with Bailey in the event of his breaking down. It is well known that the Wailuku boys get very little support from the townspeople where they belong, and they probably do not play ball often enough to encourage them to practice, but with the good showing the boys made here in two games something should be done for them, so that when next season appears they will go into the League and make the games more interesting.

In yesterday's game there were not many interesting plays on either side. After the game on Saturday the public was wrought up to a high pitch of expectancy by the excellence of the playing of the Maui boys. Yesterday it was disappointing. When the pines tied the enthusiasm was great. The Stars had evidently persuaded all their friends and former opponents to come out and cheer for them, and in that way they received encouragement enough to win out.

Much comment was made on the neglect of the managers in allowing two or three hundred boys and men to crowd in on the grounds near the players' bench and at the fence to the left of the grand stand. This is inexcusable when Marshal Brown is kind enough to furnish policemen to keep order.

Following is the score:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Wailuku 6 0 0 0 6 0 2 5 2 — 21

Stars 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 — 5

COFFEE AND FRUIT EXCHANGE

In your issue dated the 16th September, "Young Planter" asks for more information in regard to the handling of a coffee tree.

In answer to the first, I would say, that, as a rule, most planters are averse to cutting primaries under any circumstances, and I share the same opinion. Unless the branches are in a state as explained in my article, which appeared in the Daily Advertiser of August 25th, I would advise not shortening them.

If "Young Planter" will refer to my article once more, he will find a reply to his second question; when the proper time for removing secondaries is fully dealt with.

To the third: "How long does it usually take new wood to bear a crop?" This is a matter which depends to a certain extent, on the nature of the climate, etc., of the particular location. After pruning operations have been completed, and the final blossom has set, the secondaries on which the crop of the following year is to be borne, ought now to be trained. They will be matured before the next blossoming season sets in; which so far the Kona district is concerned, will vary from eight to ten months, according to the elevation.

With reference to his last question as to what I should do in the case of laborers, whose progress of work, necessitated the setting up of the stakes to ascertain if they were moving at all, I am sure I could not say, unless it would be in the erection of a third stout stake, pointed on top, for them to sit on, by way of taking a little rest.

Now, dear "Young Planter," I hope you will accept my apologies for having been so tardy in my reply, and I can only add that I trust your Japs, like true and faithful men, have ere now died at their posts, or that you have found the means of accelerating their movements.

I shall always be ready and happy at any time to help "Young Planter," or any others who may be interested in coffee culture, with suggestions and answers to any questions they may profound.

As there appears to be considerable doubt as to the identity of "Auld Reekie," and having been requested by several parties to come out in my true colors, I will for the present sign myself.

AULD REEKIE MILLER.

—

GROUP QUICKLY CURED.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. Thornton.

This Remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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SUGAR TRUST WILL HAVE OPPosition.

Arrangements Toward This End Being Made.

DYNAMITER TYNAN IN PARIS.

Concessions by the Porte Persia's New Shah. Sultan's Claim Denied Czar and Czarina in Hamburg—McKinley and Sugar—Earthquakes in Europe—Railroad Collision.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The sugar trust has a giant competitor. For a long time it has been hatching under the guidance of a sharp set of financiers and business men as Wall street and the sugar trade can command. The plan of the new combine is a simple one. It was to unite in one vigorous force all the refineries known to be outside the sugar trust as it now exists. Some of these are as yet not in operation. Others, as Mollenhauer of Brooklyn, have worked in harmony with the prices and operations of the trust and have taken the cue for business entirely from the magnates at the foot of Wall street.

The opposition began by getting the professional advice of expert sugar-makers from German refineries and technical schools, and there are now in this country several of the leading sugar-makers of the Continent. It was decided to secure sufficient numbers of refineries to make, from the start, such opposition in strength and resources as could not be crushed by the trust.

Among those in the combine are the big Mollenhauer refinery in Brooklyn with a capacity of 3500 barrels of refined sugar output per day, the Yonkers refinery with 1500 barrels daily capacity, the McCann refinery in Philadelphia, rated at 2000 per day; the Revere refinery, Boston, capacity 12,000 barrels; the Henderson works in New Orleans; capacity 500 barrels; the Galveston refinery, capacity 1500 barrels, the Campden works, New Jersey, not yet finished, estimated capacity 1500 barrels, and the Arbuckle plant in Brooklyn, probable capacity 1000 barrels.

This capacity, it is estimated, will be ample large enough to compel the trust to scare the trade with the new owner and to agree to cutting down of sugar prices to business men handling the staple and to the consumer as well. It is calculated that instead of being an intensely speculative 12 per cent. stock trust stock will drop to a 6 per cent. basis, and with the great amount of water in the trust capital place it at permanent disadvantage as compared with the new combine.

BANCROFT'S VOYAGE.

No Opposition from the Porte Anticipated—Powers Advised.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Tribune's Washington special says:

It can be said definitely that the authorities here count on no forcible resistance on the part of the Porte to the Bancroft's carrying out her present orders, which are—and the statement is made emphatically, despite some mild technical denials which have come from official sources—to take Minister Terrell on board at Smyrna and proceed at once to Constantinople. The Porte is expected to protest vigorously indeed against the little ship's passage of the Dardanelles, but the protests will be unavailing. When the Porte learns one fact of great significance to itself it will cease to protest. The fact is that this Government is proceeding advisedly and shrewdly.

Before the departure of the Bancroft for Europe, information was sought from the great powers closely connected with the conduct of Turkish affairs as to whether there was an objection on their part to the American dispatch boat going to Constantinople. Except in the case of Russia, replies to the inquiry were favorable to the plan of sending a vessel through the Dardanelles.

Russia held back her consent for a time. But recently the intentions of this Government were more fully explained to her, it being set forth that the United States had no desire to take any part in the Eastern question, but purposed merely to protect American interests in and near Constantinople.

A few days ago a reply from the Czar's official representative was received here. It was in effect that Russia had withdrawn her objection to the Bancroft's going to the Turkish capital. Russia's consent to the arrangements of the State Department means, of course, that when the Porte learns of this fact it will not seriously oppose the coming of the Bancroft.

PERSIA'S NEW SHAH.

Musaffered-Din Mirza to be Entroned With Great pomp.

TEHERAN, Persia, Oct. 15.—The coronation of the new Shah which will soon take place will be one of the most memorable events that has occurred in this part of the East for many years. This new Shah gets his place by virtue of the assassin's bullet. On May 1 last year Shah Nasreddin Djin was shot while driving in a carriage in a mosque of Shah Abd al-Aziz, a follower of the sect of the Babis. His successor is not yet selected.

Musaffered-Din Mirza—who was selected as Crown Prince when he was still 5 years of age—Principe Musaffered to Sami Barroli, 1 of Will.

barian of the Russian frontier and resided in the capital Tabriz. Hitherto he had distinguished himself by his talents for artillery, but in other branches of education he is behind his brothers. The successor to the throne is well liked by the people but he has no friends among the powerful court society.

TO SUCCEED BEARDSLEE.

Commodore Miller of the Boston Navy Yard will probably be promoted. NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A Tribune special from Washington says there is much talk among naval officers regarding the successor at Admiral Beardslee commander-in-chief of the Pacific station.

The impression prevails that Commodore J. N. Miller, the commandant of the Boston navy-yard, will be assigned to this duty. He is the senior officer of his grade, and has not been at sea since 1892, when he was a captain. He is entitled to a command afloat, and should exercise this authority before he is advanced to the highest grade of the navy.

Another officer also spoken of for the place is Commodore George Dewey, formerly of the Portsmouth navy-yard.

He has not been at sea since 1888.

He is anxious to have a command commensurate with his rank, which entitles him to the control of a fleet.

MCKINLEY AND SUGAR.

Beet Sugar Men Send Him Pleasing Present.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 16.—The McKinley and Hobart Club sent by express today a sack of 100 pounds of beet sugar, manufactured by the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company of this city to Major McKinley. A letter accompanying the shipment, in which various facts as to beet sugar are given, as also the name of the farmer who raised the beets from which the sugar was made. Confidence is expressed that the victory of McKinley's cause means an extension of the sugar industry of the United States and the united support of Hall County Republicans and wishes for his success are tendered. The sack containing the sugar is inscribed: "The McKinley protective tariff fostered this industry and the Nebraska output in 1896, 8,000,000 pounds."

TYNAN GOES TO PARIS.

Alleged Dynamiter Soon to Embark for New York.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, Oct. 16.—Tynan got his effects at the perfection this morning. He resents the charges of intemperance brought against him by the British press. When asked for a statement he said: "Talk for the benefit of newspapers? Not at any price. All I can do is to shout with all my might, Down with the English!"

Tynan left for Paris later, and will embark at Cherbourg on Sunday for New York.

SPEAKER REED ILL.

The Republican Champion's Voice Leaves Him.

FORT WAYNE (Ind.), Oct. 16.—Thos. B. Reed, who spoke here last night, is confined to his room in this city with sickness and was unable to resume his speaking tour this morning. His voice has given out, and he is unable to speak above a whisper.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Thos. B. Reed arrived here tonight and was put in a physician's care.

DEMAND FOR INDEMNITY.

Forty Thousand Dollars for the Murder of Frank Lenz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.—United States Minister Terrell has lodged with the Turkish Government a claim for \$40,000 indemnity behalf of Mrs. Lenz, the mother of Frank Lenz, the Pittsburg bicyclist who was murdered by Kurds while traveling through Asiatic Turkey.

Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 16.—The most disastrous fire in this city for a long time occurred this afternoon, having its beginning in the building at 31 St. Peter street, occupied by Gilmore & Co., importers of chemicals. As a result three firemen are dead and a dozen more or less seriously injured.

Is Paderewski Insane?

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A rumor current in musical circles says that Paderewski, the pianist, has gone insane. The origin of the report was a mystery. Paderewski's friends here deny the story, but no denial or confirmation of the story could be secured from Europe.

Czar and Czarina at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Oct. 16.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here today and were present at the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Russian church here. Ex-Empress Frederick was also present.

French Botanist Dead.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Auguste Trecul, the French botanist, died today in a hospital in this city in a condition of poverty.

Revolt Suppressed.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—An official dispatch from Manila capital of the Philippine Islands announces that the rebellion in the Island of Mindanao the second largest of the group is ended.

Troops for Philippines.

BARCELONA, Oct. 16.—Two thousand Spanish troops embarked today to reinforce the Spanish troops in the Philippine Islands.

Embossed Bayonet Case.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The letter from M. Baveri, the United States Ambassador to Sami Barroli, 1 of Will.

ington Del advancing Democratic support of Palmer and Buckner, is published here today and forms the text for several leaders on the Presidential contest in the United States.

CONCESSIONS BY PORTE.

Permit for Armenians to Leave the Country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Secretary Olney is in receipt of a dispatch from the United States Minister at Constantinople to the effect that he had at last obtained orders from the Turkish Government to permit the departure for the United States, with safe conduct to the seaports, of all native Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the United States. The subject is one that had been before the Porte for some time, and for this gratifying result credit must be given to Mr. Terrell who has pushed the matter with conspicuous tact as well as indefatigable zeal.

Earthquake in Europe.

NICE, Oct. 16.—An earthquake was felt at Mentone at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

ROME, Oct. 16.—Earthquake shocks lasting several seconds were felt at 7:16 o'clock this evening at Savona, Porto Maurizio and Altaro.

SULTAN'S CLAIM DENIED.

No Right to Search Foreign Vessels for Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—The embassies of the powers have sent an identical note to the Porte refusing its demand to be accorded the right of searching foreign vessels in Turkish waters for Armenians.

Collision and Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The passenger steamer Magenta ran down and sunk the tug Niagara this afternoon in North river, and three of the crew of the Niagara, and possibly more, were drowned.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—A head-on collision of freight trains occurred on the Northeastern Railroad this morning near Carrier station. William Fulcher, the engineer, and his fireman, John Alexander, colored, were killed.

Reception to Satolli.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A reception and banquet was given this evening by the Columbian Club to Cardinal Satolli. There were about 500 guests present, among them Mgr. Martinelli.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to any one afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Just Received, by Latest Steamers, the Largest and Most Complete Assortment ever opened up in Honolulu, of

JORDAN'S Important News!

VELVET PILE Mats

MOQUETTE

WILTON

DAGHESTAN

and

BRUSSELS

Rugs

From the smallest to the largest sizes.

Tapestry and Velvet Pile Carpets and Stair Carpets.

CRUMB CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

E. W. JORDAN

NO. 10 STREET

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company,

Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMINA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

10th & Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H.

Your Stock Do You Want

H. Hackfeld & Co.

A WINDMILL AND PUMP to supply your premises with water. Try the

HAY AND GRAIN BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

California Feed Company
Nununu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Lawn

Mowers!

"The Globe"

Quick Cutting;

Light and Serviceable,

All Sizes.

Moderate Price!

Do You Want

FIRST-CLASS FEED.

PERKINS

PERKINS MILL

AND

PUMP

Gould's

PERKINS

WINDMILL

AND

WINDMILL

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OVER THE TEA CUPS

"Manners have disappeared from and are rapidly vanishing from Europe." Such is the terrible charge made by an American who has traveled widely and seen much of the world and of society. While the burden of proof rests with the affirmative, we can at least consider the indictment.

* * *

To read the political billingsgate of the campaign one would agree with the cynical American, manners have disappeared. At the same time I am amused and edified by an extract from the Brooklyn Eagle. In speaking of the "Manners of Campaign," it admits the various protruding weaknesses that offer a fine basis for decorative epithets. In spite of "issues that put a strain on courtesy," the Eagle maintains that this campaign is distinguished for amenity, and is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the blackguardism of the Blaine-Cleveland campaign or the Harrison-Cleveland scurrility. Such epithets as gold-bug, boy-orator, popocrat, demipop, anarchiste, and repudiators are merely "hurtless." The Eagle maintains that their fewness is seen by comparing with other campaigns.

* * *

In spite of the hopeful Brooklyn Eagle, I sometimes fancy that in America manners have already gone out, especially in our colleges for men, where if ever we expect to find the genus gentleman. I felt this most keenly in reading of the disgraceful scene at New Haven when Bryan attempted to address the gentlemen. I am no silver democrat, but I am a most ardent believer in courtesy and fairness, and I should nevermore be inclined to sing "to good old Yale" but for the fact that many "townies" were with the college men, and may partly bear the blame for the riotous occasion. In spite of Mother Yale's many excellencies she evidently doesn't train her boys to good manners, or else the dear old lady has very little influence on their boisterous spirits. There might be some hope for her if she had a hundred or more daughters in her nursery. Until she does I'll send my boys to row in some other 'varsity crew.

* * *

It might be a splendid thing to send our daughters to college even for the sake of civilizing the men, their hypothetical fellow-students. It might be unfair to the girls, but it would not be the first unfair condition girls have met in life, and it might be a healthful tonic for the fainting politeness of the men. If our college culture does not produce gentlemen, where shall we look? We need not ask that, for it does produce men, true American gentlemen, than whom there are none finer to be found in the world, as their mothers and sisters and sweethearts and friends find by traveling to other countries. It seems to be in college and in politics that you scratch the man and find the rowdy. In other relations of life Americans are not lacking in the kindness of heart that prompts to courtesy, although they may be lacking the finished manners of European courts. Let us not give over training our boys and girls alike to universal good-humor and kindness and tact, for everybody and on every occasion.

* * *

In a recent Nineteenth Century you may read how gracefully the Earl of Meeth takes up the challenge of our American in behalf of Great Britain. He thinks, "certain circles excepted, there is more genuine courtesy to be found between man and man in Britain than in France." He lays the blame of the universal disfavor in which he admits Englishmen are regarded to political jealousy of foreigners and to individual Englishmen, due to their insolence or to the ignorance of the customs of the country where they may chance to be. He winds up in a splendid peroration that I cannot resist taking entire.

* * *

If thoughtful people perceive that much is lost to mankind, collectively and individually, by neglecting to study and to practice the little courtesies of life, then let them not by negligence, and as it were, unbeknown to themselves, permit these habits to pass away without a struggle to maintain them. A true gentleman is naturally courteous—he could hardly be the reverse if he tried; but in these days when so many lay claim to the title who possess few of the qualifications of gentility, it may be well to point out that a courteous manner is a quality, which especially in the days of present rudeness, possesses a distinctly commercial value. If British boys and girls were taught to subordinate self, to respect their neighbors, and in non-essentials not to run counter to their prejudices, we should probably in a few years find that although for political reasons Great Britain might still maintain that "splendid isolation" of which we have heard so much, her people were no longer disliked, but by their politeness and urbanity had won the respect and friendship of foreigners, and had thereby increased the influence of their own country, and taken the most effective steps to diminish the chances of international misunderstandings.

* * *

What a motive for courtesy, what a responsibility for the patriot of every country!

SIBYL

RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD MISSION HOUSE.

A Meeting of Mission Children's Society Held on Saturday.

HAWAII'S EARLY DEVELOPMENT.

Large Gathering Present Saturday Night. New Maile Wreath Committee—Visitors View House—Mrs. Turner Sings "Home, Sweet Home"—Building May be Restored.

The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, more generally known as the "Cousins' Society," met last Saturday evening at the old Cooke residence in Kawalahao. It was called there in view of the probable speedy removal of the old building, now that Mother Cooke has gone.

Among those present were President Dole, Hon. S. M. Damon, Revs. Bingham, Bishop, Gulick, Birnie, W. D. Alexander and a number of the descendants of that large family, Messrs. C. M. Cooke, A. F. Cooke, J. B. Atherton, Mrs. Turner and several others of that well known family, in the second and third generations; W. R. Castle, W. W. Hall, the Hon. Chief Justice Judd, R. W. Andrews, Dr. Emerson and many others directly connected with the old missionary families; Captain Appleton, as well as a larger representation of the more recent elements of Honolulu life and society. Mr. F. W. Damon brought several missionaries passing through. The rooms were not sufficient to contain them all.

The house was thrown open and well lit from garret to cellar, for there is a cellar, as was usual with houses erected in those early days. For half an hour the rooms were thronged with people, anxious to see what an 1821 house was like.

In the cellar was a dilapidated frame of a sewing machine, the most prominent part of which was a large cog wheel attachment. One of the previous occupants said that whenever this machine was used, the noise of its running could be heard many blocks away. Aside from this curio, many old mission utensils were discovered stowed away in various nooks and recesses.

The old piano in the main assembly room was probably the most interesting relic of the evening, not alone on account of its ancient appearance, but on account of the weird, "Midway Plaisance-like" sounds that emanated from it upon the keys being struck. Some of these had lost their tuning with age, and failed totally to respond.

The building as a whole, and especially the timbers, were observed to be in good condition, and one of the members of the Cabinet remarked that he would like very much to transfer it to Moanalua, to keep intact as a relic of old times.

The observation of the good condition of the building led several members of the society to remark that it would be a shame to tear down a structure around which was clustered associations of the first advancement of the Hawaiian nation along the lines of civilization—a structure whose doors had admitted daily the kings and chiefs of olden times. By its preservation a boon would be conferred on the Islands at large.

At the appointed hour Rev. O. H. Guile called the meeting to order, after which came the singing of the hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds." A prayer by the chairman was followed by the report of the Board of Managers, who nominated the following members of the "Maile Wreath" committee to serve during the next four months: Rev. S. E. Bishop, chairman; Rev. O. P. Emerson, Mrs. J. M. Whitney and Miss Brock of Kawalahao Seminary.

Miss Brock agreed to take one of the four evenings in her own charge, furnishing material from various institutions of the Islands, with the assistance of the society.

The collection for the evening amounted to \$27.15.

Mrs. Montague-Turner, who was born in the building, was called upon for a song, and responded with "Home, Sweet Home," rendered most feelingly.

Miss Nellie Judd struck a few notes on the old piano as a start to "Oft in the still night," sung by all.

Then the Rev. Mr. Bingham told the story of the house—how it was framed and fitted in Boston, sent around Cape Horn, and after landing had to wait for the suspicions of the chiefs to die away before it could be put up. Meantime the missionaries, the Bingham, the Chambrels (not the present family) and others of the early band of missionaries were located in little thatched houses erected a short distance from the site of the present building. At last the suspicions of the King were allayed and the work was begun. The digging of the cellar excited new suspicions, which were fanned by the malicious statements of some jealous English, that the real intention was to capture the country, and the cellar was to be used for storing arms and ammunition. To be prepared for this, guns were taken to the top of Punchbowl

hill, and on being put in place were trained on the suspicious excavation. But at last the house was finished and the families all moved in "All," for there was no other place for them and for many years it was the home of the mission. As the rooms on the first and second floors were all occupied by the various families, there being only one room in common which was used for general prayers it was necessary to use the cellar for living purposes, and the main room there was for a long time the only living or dining room. Much of the time it was spread three times a day for about fifty people. Sometimes they had salt pork, hard bread, flour and potatoes but they did not often get them at the same time and were often without any of them having then to subsist on pot fish, kalo, or anything else that came to hand. A large number of persons of one time and another were born in the house, among them several Bingham, Judds, Chamberlains, Cookes, Halls and others. An Armstrong and a Bingham were born the same day.

Many of the high chiefs the royal family, as well as chiefs of the common people, were frequent visitors at the house. Sometimes the visits were not friendly. On one occasion a man who had connected himself with the church, but who was thoroughly bad, and whose wicked conduct had been denounced, came and sitting in the parlor or common room, beside Mr. Bingham, said he had come to kill him, and he looked willing and able to carry out his threat. Mr. Bingham said "I do not fear; the Lord is my shield." And soon the man left. On another occasion some enraged sailors from a war vessel in port came to the house to kill the occupants. The doors were closed, and while beating on the back door one of the drunken fellows struck the other a stunning blow, which knocked him senseless. In the ensuing confusion and delay an officer arrived and ordered the men off.

As the children were not permitted to play with the native children on account of the villainy then common among them, little Hiram was often very lonely, and as his sisters had some dolls to play with, the father took pity on the youngster and made him one out of a piece of wood. Suring the action to the word, Mr. Bingham, in the presence of the amused assembly, pulled the ancient but well preserved doll from his pocket. Some one in the States sent him a box of toy tools, of which naturally he became very fond. But one day the young L. noilohi, afterwards Kamehameha III., saw it, and expressing a strong desire to own it, Father Bingham suggested giving it to him. It was hard for the little fellow, but taking out a little hammer and chisel, the rest of the box and contents were given to the young chief, who said many years after, upon the occasion of the presentation of a Bible to him, in 1857 or '58, that he remembered the affair perfectly.

Rev. S. E. Bishop read an interesting paper, giving some other and further facts connected with the old house. Chief Justice Judd, Mr. Hall, Mr. Gulick, Messrs. C. M. and A. F. Cooke and W. R. Castle gave other facts and recollections about the place. Judge Judd had a very lively remembrance of the old white goat which survived the combined attacks of many boys. Mr. Hall called attention to their house on Nuuanu avenue, which, he says, is the oldest frame building in the valley. Mr. Castle referred to the work among the natives, which produced such noble men as Paki, Kekuanaoa and others of that cast, whose influence while living was directed toward the salvation of the native race in all ways.

Both Mr. Bingham and Mr. Cooke referred to the little close garret, into which it was possible to crawl through an outside window, and there in dust and silence view almost innumerable idols, relics of the old heathen days. (It becomes a very interesting question where these now priceless things have gone.)

When the old house was built, and for many years after, the whole plain, almost from the harbor to Punahoa and to the beach, was a barren waste. Water was obtained by digging surface wells, which produced only brackish water. The source of supply was varied from time to time by getting oil casks of the whalers, which were placed at the house corners to catch the scanty rainfall. Even this became unfit for use, from heat and accumulating foulness, after a while. But with chain pumps, as told by Mr. Cooke, some flowers were made to grow, relieving the dull aridness of the dusty landscape.

Mrs. L. B. Coan read a letter from her mother, Mrs. Bingham, referring to the life at the old mission house. The Sunday afternoon Bible readings and songs by the children were also referred to.

After singing "The Old House at Home," and the mission hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," the meeting adjourned, to come together with Mrs. J. M. Whitney "next moon."

The question of preserving the old house was not reached, but it is not a dead issue, and it is not at all certain that this most interesting old house will be torn down.

The manuscript of Trilby is preserved in a locked glass case in the rooms of the London Fine Arts Society. It is said that Du Maurier sold it for a sum larger than most authors get for several rights of a novel. The story is written a little exercise book, but in various handwritings. Du Maurier had a pet theory that all the members of his family must take part in the production of his works, and each one wrote at his dictation portions of the remarkable story.

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